

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5515

晚十初月六年三十三緒光

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

五拜禮 號九十月七 英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 14,550,000

#### Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.  
KOBE. TIENTSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LONDON. DALNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
HOMBAI. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

#### Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per annum on the Daily Balance.

#### On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000.  
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 1,075,000.  
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,475,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £ 800,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " ..... 3% " "  
" 3 " ..... 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [18]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED ..... Gold \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Gold \$ 3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... Gold \$ 3,250,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:

60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

#### LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

#### NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.  
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " ..... 3% " "  
" 3 " ..... 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [18]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

#### Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

#### Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samang, Sourabaya, Chemou, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Umatjati, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Koi-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

#### LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 4% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.  
Do. 6 do. 3% do.  
Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$10,000,000  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$1,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$1,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.  
A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shellim, Esq.  
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shawan, Esq.  
A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.  
C. R. Leuzmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong:—J. R. M. SMITH.

#### MANAGER:

Shanghai:—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.)

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

#### ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 2% per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 1% per cent. per annum.  
For 3 months, 1% per cent. per annum.

#### J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. [21]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

### DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP:—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.  
Deutsche Bank.  
S. Bleichroeder.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt.  
Jacob S. H. Stern.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

#### F. JUNG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

### NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).  
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).  
Reserve Fund ..... Fl. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737).

#### Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

#### Sub-Office:—THE HAGUE.

#### Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:  
London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.  
Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
Berlin: Deutsche Bank.  
Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.  
Vienna: Union Bank.  
Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts 4% per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.  
" 6 " ..... 3% " "  
" 3 " ..... 2% " "

#### J. BOETJE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Des Voux Road Central. [19]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 15th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	27th July, Noon.	See Special Advertisement
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	NYANZA	About 31st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PALMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R.	About 2nd Aug.	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [23]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and Paysandu Tongues.

#### HANDY SLICED HAMS IN TINS.

#### ENGLISH FRUITS IN BOTTLES

#### DELICACIES FOR P.C.NICS.

#### FINEST CLOTTED CREAM.

27 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. per tin.

#### NEW STORES PRICE LIST

CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [35]

#### ASK FOR

#### KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

#### SOLE AGENTS,

#### CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [38]

### HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 21st July.

THE Company's Steamship

#### "SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare ..... \$4.00

" " on the following day ..... 5.00

Single " ..... 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. [39]

## Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

#### THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

#### THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

#### WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30]

### THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

#### GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. [39]

## CHAMPAGNE.

### G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony.

[545]

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Manager. [26]

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [27]

### THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,

SHAWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1907. [55]

#### GRAND OPENING

#### OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE,

there will be opened to the public at

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(three doors above Supreme Court)

on

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF

EXQUISITE ART TREASURES,

Comprising:—

PAINTINGS, SOULPTURES, CARVINGS, TAPESTRY, ANTIQUE MARBLE and BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in Crystal and a Handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, Rare Curios, Dric-a-Bracs, Bronzes and other specimens of Art collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the Exhibition.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the Educational Funds of the CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE.

Doors opened from 12 noon to 5 P.M., and

7 to 10 P.M.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

Adults ..... 25 cents.

Children ..... 15 " "

Soldiers in uniform ..... 15 " "

H. TAI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1907. [109]

## Hotel.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [39]



## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " " C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.  
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.  
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.  
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 1,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A.M.  
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Willox.  
 "NANNING," 569 " " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

## REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

## COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.  
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
 Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).  
 Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.  
 For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI".

THE STEAMERS SAIL FROM HONGKONG TO SAMHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING AND WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....\$50  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.  
 For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIMATI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Aug.	JAPAN	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,  
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN.  
 THE LATEST METHOD  
 of the  
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY  
 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
 REASONABLE FEE.  
 Consultation Free.  
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft. bottom 76 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 106, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von Senden	About FRIDAY, 26th July, 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About SUNDAY, 29th July, 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. C. Woltemas	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 31st July, 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUTHPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	about WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1907.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 15th Aug., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

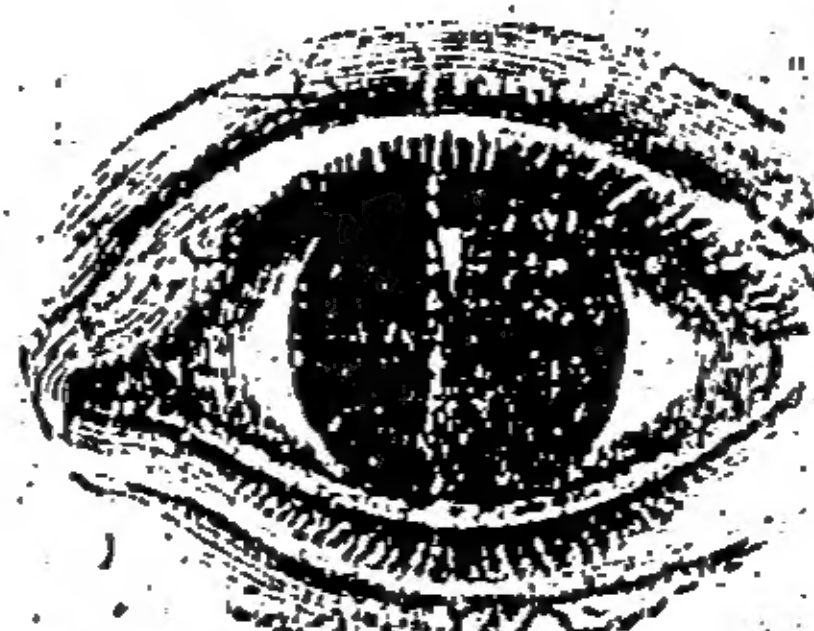
MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

## Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.  
 LONDON. CALCUTTA. SHANGHAI.  
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanjing Road.

## Hotel.

## VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL.

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHANGHAI) (TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO)  
 SHANGHAI, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA.  
 ON THE BRITISH CONFESSION, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRIMA GRANDE,  
 H. HAYNES, Manager. Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R., Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

## ODD WAYS OF MAKING MONEY.

One of the most curious signs in Washington hangs in front of a dilapidated house in an alley, its legend is "Lamp Hospital, Dr. Thompson." A man who has invested in an oil stove had trouble with the wick. He had noticed the lamp hospital sign and dropped into see the "doctor," asking him to go out and fix the lamp. Dr. Thompson replied:

"I do not make calls. Mine is strictly an office practice and you must bring your lamp here."

The man and woman who travel over the United States and exhibit themselves in drug stores windows as imitation automata are pioneers. They each earn \$80 a week. The pasteurizer is invited by a glistening sign to guess whether the figure is a human being or a creation of wax and machinery. The make-up is clever enough to start an argument between the first two men who stop before the window. These human automata have so trained the muscles that it is only by the very infrequent winking of an eyelash that they are betrayed to even the closest observer.

There is an increase in the market demand for girls with long hair, due to the success of several young women who travel about the country earning their living as advertisements of this or that hair tonic. They go from city to city and sit in the windows of drug stores, their long hair hanging over the back of a chair. A demonstrator sits in the store in convenient place and lectures on the good of the tonic and the general care of the hair to all who wish to hear. Meanwhile, the young woman with long tresses calmly takes her ease and reads the latest novel.

A Maine farmer is making a profit from selling grasshoppers. He got the idea from a fisherman who was deploring the fact that he could not get grasshoppers for bait for trout fishing until August. The farmer immediately set to work gathering grasshoppers. He sent the neighbourhood child into service, paying them 8 cents for every fifty "hoppers" they could catch. He chinked up his barn with paper and put in 75,000 grasshoppers with hay and leaves. He expects to retail them this spring and summer at a cents apiece.

The department store adjuster is a product of American progress. The adjuster is usually a woman of tactful address and pleasing personality, who is employed by the big stores to inquire into complaints made by rich customers and set to rights quarrels with heavy buyers. The first one was in New York, but the idea proved so successful and profitable that it has been introduced in other cities. Up to this time the new calling seems to have been confined altogether to women.

Just now the tarantula is a source of profit to enterprising men and boys in the Southwest. The collectors look for the holes in the ground where the big spiders live and pour cold water in their haunts. Tarantulas hate cold water, so they make an immediate rush for the upper air. As soon as they appear they are seized with a pair of pinches and killed with gasoline or turpentine. Then they are ignominiously thrust through with pins, mounted on cards and sold as souvenirs to tourists at a dollar apiece.

The young woman in a public library in the West who devoted her time to running a hospital for slightly disordered books that are not torn or soiled enough to go to a bindery has made a match in the enterprising Southern girl who has turned her library into a circulating one. She has to make money; there was nothing to do in her small town, and as there was no library, she decided that her own collection of books might make a small income for her. She rents the books out, and as she is conditionally adding to her collection she is making it both popular and remunerative.

Virginia has a man who has earned his living for fifty years making the astronomical observations for use in almanacs. He has almost a monopoly of the business in the United States. Astronomy is his sole diversion, and out of his diversion comes his livelihood. Cook county, Ill., has an attractive woman who is making her living as "public guardian" having under her care the children who have come under the jurisdiction of the court.

A Kentucky c-onel has forever upset all traditions regarding a Kentuckian's dislike for water. He has set up a trade in Jordan river water. The red field is sealed in casks in faraway Jerusalem, shipped by devious ways over the mountains to Jaffa and from that port it comes to America on steamers. In this country the water is sold for baptismal purposes at an established rate of a dollar a gallon.

A clever New York mendicant has made a living since 1885 by being a professional starver. He puts a card in the papers announcing that he is starving with all his family. The charity organizations go post haste to the rescue and finding him in an emaciated condition, help comes immediately from all quarters. A letter from him to a philanthropic woman brought one of her agents to investigate the needs of the family. The agent arrived unexpectedly and was just in time to see bottles of beer and packages of food being glowed away under the bed. An investigation developed that the starver was a slick professional who had made a neat little sum of money by his privations.

The opening and closing of city and country houses for wealthy patrons is a profitable business followed by a few women in large communities. They put in order the house that is being closed for a few months, pack away linen, china and curtains, dismiss the servants and have the doors boarded up. Then when the family wishes to return the "house opener" sees that all the things are unpacked, the house thoroughly cleaned and the servants re-engaged. Other women make a very good living by packing trunks for women going away for the summer, listing all articles in each trunk and putting them down in a small book to which the owner may refer. Still other women are professional movers. They send the "woman of the house" off on a visit of three or four days and when finished notify her to come home to dinner in her new quarters.—New York Sun.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by  
 PUBLIC AUCTION,  
 FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
 TO-MORROW,  
 the 20th July, 1907, at 11 A.M., alongside the Queen Statue Wharf,  
 The Steam Launch  
 "PROGRESS,"

Length..... 55 feet.  
 Breadth..... 10 " 6 inches.  
 Depth..... 7 " 5 inches.  
 Engines Compound Non-Condensing.  
 Cylinders..... 9 inches.  
 Stroke..... 9 inches.  
 Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal Multitubular.  
 Length of Do..... 4 feet.  
 Diameter of Do..... 4 "

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [658]

## For Sale.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906. [48]

## HUMBER CYCLES.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

## Cycles Makers

## ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR,

GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [476]

## COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive & deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [64]

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the life for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these giant strides have been the discoveries in medicine and medicine.

## THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced into the world. It is a discovery of modern science, and has been made by the most eminent and successful of the present day. It is a discovery of modern science, and has been made by the most eminent and successful of the present day. It is a discovery of modern science, and has been made by the most eminent and successful of the present day.

## THERAPION.

which may be said to be a discovery of modern science, and has been made by the most eminent and successful of the present day. It is a discovery of modern science, and has been made by the most eminent and successful of the present day. It is a discovery of modern science, and has been made by the most eminent and successful of the present day.

Sold by all Chemists.



## Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

This Week.

SPECIAL  
SHOW DAYSOF  
Latest  
Summer  
Fashions.SMART  
MODELS  
IN  
BLOUSES.NOVEL  
STYLES  
IN

LACE GOODS.

NEW  
DESIGNS  
IN

LADIES' BELTS.

LATEST  
CREATIONS  
IN  
MILLINERY.WM. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

## A VISIT TO JAVA.

The following are interesting extracts from Mr. Ukers' interesting article in the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal."

It is a complete transition from the Straits Settlements to Netherlands India, says the writer. One is quick to feel the impending change as soon as he steps on board the Dutch steamer that is to ferry him across the intervening water. The interior fittings, the decorations and the cuisine are essentially Dutch. The first day out the

DUTCH EAST INDIAN COSTUME makes its appearance—the same costume that so shocked the sensitive Mr. Kipling, of India, and that good American lady, Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. This costume for the ladies consists of a kind of adaptation of the native Javanese sarong and kebaya. A kebaya is a sort of dressing jacket of embroidered white batiste (the description is not mine, but was supplied to me by a kind Dutch matron) fastened down the front with ornamental pins and little gold chains, and under it is worn the sarong, a gaudily coloured skirt falling down straight and narrow, with one single deep fold in front and kept in place by a silk sash wound several times round the waist, its ends dangling loose. With the costume, little high-heeled slippers are worn on the bare feet; and the hair is done in native style, simply drawn back from the forehead and twisted into a knot at the back of the head. Altogether, this style of attire is original rather than becoming, remarks a Dutch writer. It must be confessed that it takes a particularly graceful woman to wear it in becoming fashion. And for men, a kebaya and trousers of thin sarong stuff gaily sprinkled with blue and yellow flowers, butterflies and dragons. The costume is de rigueur in the home and even in the hotels in Netherlands India, from early morning till late afternoon, when European dress is donned for dinner and evening wear. On every side one is made conscious of the fact that this is a Dutch Colony. There are Dutch colonization methods he sees being put into practice everywhere about him, and when one has visited Holland, there is much that is familiar. How does

DUTCH COLONIZATION differ from the French, German, English or American? Well, that, I fear must be reserved for another story. I suffice it for the present that it is superior (in the writer's humble opinion) to all these in some respects, and in some few respects their inferior—but very few. In a word it closely approaches the ideal.

Generally speaking, one's first impression of a Dutch colonial town is that these sturdy people have transplanted to the tropics bodily and without change the most striking feature of the Dutch landscape. I refer to the systems of canals which are to be found even in the smallest communities. Second, there is a feeling that many of the manners and customs of the Dutch homeland have been neatly adapted to tropical needs—and this applies even to the architecture of cities and towns. It is still Holland—but

A TROPICAL HOLLAND, not a Holland of the 53rd parallel north, but of the 6th south. And this, let me remark in passing, is something which the Englishman finds it hard to do. He finds it hard, when moving to the tropics, to adapt himself (except in minor details) to the tropics, to the differences in climate. He builds European houses adapted only to the temperate zone in Colombo and Singapore; he dresses for dinner much the same as if he were dining at Claridge's or the Savoy at home; he drinks the same drinks, he eats much the same food and his business and social routine is only slightly different in Madras from what it is in London. In short, once an Englishman always an Englishman. But what's all this got to do with coffee in Java? I must return to my mittens. There is no irritating red tape to tangle one up at Tandjong Priok. Courteous officials pass one's luggage with the least formality and in what seems but a few minutes the wildly shrieking railway engine puffs into the station at Batavia and you are free to select your conveyance to the residential portion of the town. For old Batavia, built in the ancient Dutch style some centuries ago before the Dutch had learned the ABC of colonization is given over wholly to the business offices and godowns; the hotels, the European shops and homes of the people are at Wallerodeen, the new town of Batavia, situated a mile or so further south.

The Hotel Des Indes in Batavia, he says, is undoubtedly the finest tropical hotel in the East. In it you will find every European comfort adapted to the requirements of life in the tropics. It is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. My principal regret in leaving Java was that I had to forego the quiet luxury and convenience offered by this prize hostelry. And if the natural dignity and becoming reserve of Manager J. M. Gantvoort did not permit of his falling upon my neck so to speak, after the Raffles fashion, I was none the less well received and well cared for during the whole of my stay on the island. After the Hotel Des Indes the average New York or London hotel, with its germ laden carpets and draperies, appears like an abomination. And when the dinner hour arrives, with the ladies in their Paris gowns and the men in European evening dress, and you find that the chief has prepared a menu which would do credit to any Continental hotel, you listen to the string band the while, you cease to wonder why some Dutchman came out to Java and never want to go back to Europe again.

FERTILITY OF JAVA, Java has been well called 'The Garden of the East.' Everything grows in Java and grows well. The luxuriance of the place is amazing. In Ceylon and India isolated tree ferns are pointed out as curiosities—in Java and Sumatra are to be seen whole forests of tree ferns. A Ceylon planter complained to me about natives stealing his coconuts. In Java the coconuts grow in such abundance, even on the highways, that no one cares who picks them. There are

thirty-eight millions of people in Java, yet one never hears of famine funds for the Javanese.

The natives not only have enough to eat, he says, but are rich withal. And what is true of Java is true of Sumatra as well, only more so. Indeed, the native in Sumatra is so well off that he has to be almost coaxed to work on the coffee estates. As it is, he waits such good pay for his hire (being so independent of Europeans) that tea cultivation is not possible in Sumatra because labour is so dear—not scarce, but high priced.

And at one time the principal product of this Java garden was coffee—the coffee that made Java famous round the world. In former years the cultivation of coffee in Java was the principal source of revenue for the Government but of late years there has been a constant decrease.

In one place the writer was surprised to see tea being planted among the coffee. The estate proprietor said he began planting tea about two years ago. Now he said he was sorry and would in the future only plant rubber for the rubber boom has reached Java, and many planters have caught the fever. With the disappearance of coffee this wonderful country is assuming importance among the tea producing countries.

## Notice of Firm.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to the INCREASE of the Business of Messrs. H. PRICE &amp; CO. WINE MERCHANTS of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with limited liability under the name and style of Messrs. H. PRICE &amp; CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm, will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

H. PRICE &amp; CO., L. D.

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [627]

## Intimations.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUSTIN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held at the Green on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing 9 P.M.

MACHADO'S STRING BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets, \$1.00 each, can be obtained from members, or at the gate. Ladies free.

P. H. NVE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [659]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY &amp; SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [59]

## For Sale.

A. CHAZALON &amp; CO.

6, Queen's Road Central, WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT in pints and Baby bottles.

## FRENCH SYRUPS.

GRENADINE, GROSKILLE, &amp; Co.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHERMAURE AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS.

## ALSO.

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [60]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER, guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.00 per case of 48 Bottles (quarts) or 6 pints.

## Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIRMSSEN &amp; Co. Hongkong, 10th January, 1907. [56]

## Intimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (France).

CALDERON MACGREGOR &amp; Co., Hongkong.

[61]

## Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship.

"KUTSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. [6]

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship.

"ZETEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July, at 7 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 28th of July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. [1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUNDA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 9 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. [12]

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PARCEL or old ENVELOPES to be made into books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes &amp; Co.).

Apply to—

HO TUNG, Comptroller Department, Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co. Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. [71]

## TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [87]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [66]

## TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road,

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Bonham Road.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING,

GODOWNS, or PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [629]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.

Possession 1st June, 1907.

Apply to—

COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSON &amp; Co. Hongkong, 24th April, 1907. [440]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [67]

## TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., LTD. Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. [624]

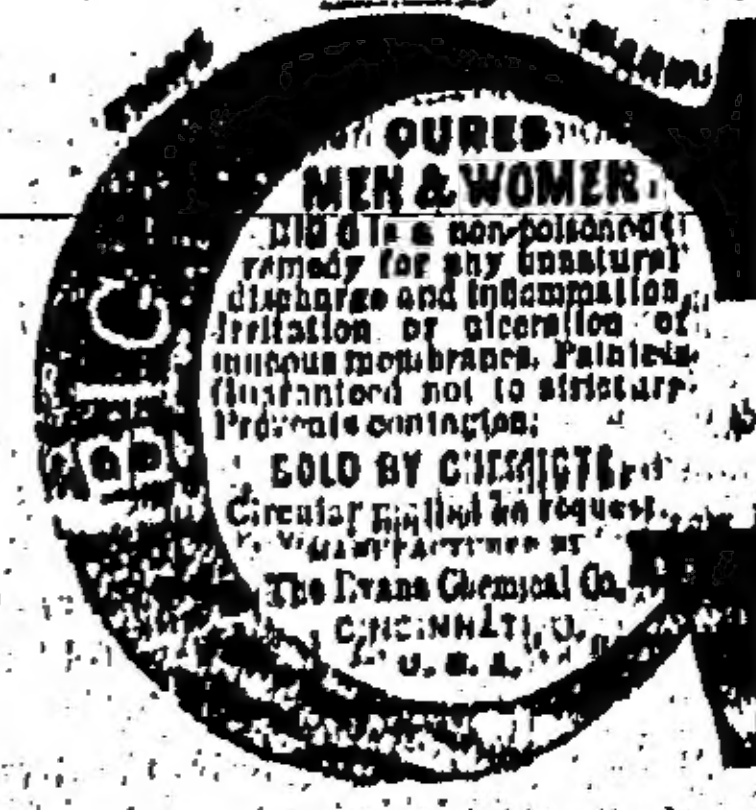
## TO LET.

From 1st July.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [499]





## Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARET.

	Per case, 12 doz. bts.	Per case, 6 doz. bts.
St. ESTEPHE	5 75	5 50
St. JULIEN	9 00	10 00
LA ROSE	12 00	13 00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18 00	20 00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	22 00	24 00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CARNET	25 00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	30 00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44 00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50 00	

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. On coupon sent by post, an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## BIRTH.

On 19th July, at Hongkong, the wife of CARLOS CAIRAL, Chinese Customs Service, of a daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

## THE SUGAR TRADE.

Japanese exchanges by the mail this morning bring fresh evidence of the close watch kept on the staple industry of Hongkong by our commercial rivals in Japan. It has been a matter of common knowledge that the sugar industry during the past and current years has been beset by many difficulties, not least of all being the rise in exchange which penalizes the Hongkong sugar refining companies in favour of their most formidable competitors in Japan. While our local companies have had to contend with difficulties over which they have no control it is some satisfaction to learn that in the period of adversity our rivals have not made much of the opportunity which circumstances combined to create in their favour. A vernacular contemporary, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, finds a noticeable falling-off in the export of sugar from Japan this year. Our contemporary remarks that the largest market for Japanese sugar abroad is the Yangtze valley, Manchuria and Korea coming second. It makes capital out of the fact that the Hongkong Sugar Refining Company was hard pressed by the Japanese sugar in China, and has been closely affected since last year. Seeing this, the Hongkong company reduced the price of sugar from 6.45 taels to 5.85 taels in the summer last year. This had little effect, and the price was further reduced to 5.75 taels, without effect. On the other hand, the export of Japanese sugar swelled to an unparalleled extent, the stock of Hong-

kong sugar at Shanghai this year accumulating to 130,000 bags at one time. Surprised at this state of affairs, the Hongkong company has lowered its price several times since March last, and now it is selling at 5.1 taels, and has at last succeeded in beating Japanese sugar. This admission of defeat is encouraging to Hongkong, but at what price the victory was obtained we have yet to learn. In January the Daiichi Sugar Refining Company shipped to Shanghai 22,219 piculs. The figures fell off to 1,350 piculs in February, and none at all was shipped in March. In April the shipment amounted to only 2,025 piculs, and in May 2,430 piculs. The Japan Sugar Refining Company stopped shipments entirely until May, when it shipped 3,400 piculs. The following figures show the export of sugar to China, Manchuria, and Korea during the first five months of this year:

	Daire	Tokyo	Osaka
	Refining Co. Piculs.	Refining Co. Piculs.	Refining Co. Piculs.
January	25,044	2,569	4,670
February	7,465	15,148	3,600
March	8,310	6,930	1,420
April	7,148	4,840	3,900
May	8,075		2,892

The export during the above five months was not more than 132,000 piculs, a remarkable falling-off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This retrogression on the part of the Japanese combine will be joyful news to Hongkong whose product in the China market, we are glad to observe, has succeeded in rehabilitating itself into favour with the Chinese consumers. Our Kobe contemporary is our authority for the statement, that while Japanese export of sugar to China in the earlier months of this year has fallen off, "Hongkong sugar has been selling rapidly."

The stock at Shanghai, which at one time amounted to 130,000 bags, is now reduced to only 30,000 bags. When this fact is taken into consideration, the depression of the export of Japanese sugar to China cannot be attributed to the depression of trade in the Yangtze valley in consequence of the famine. Japanese sugar, it must be confessed, has been ousted by Hongkong sugar. The sugar exporters, however, are optimistic. They maintain that there are signs of trade revival in view of the promising crops this year. The season of business activity is about to set in, and they are confident of seeing a great increase in the business of sugar export after next month. Our contemporary, however, doubts whether these expectations can be realised, as the Hongkong company will assuredly keep up its competition.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE sugar season in Formosa is now almost over, says the *Asahi*, but the total output has not reached 100,000,000 kin, as estimated. The total was 92,667,500 kin, showing a decrease of about 18,000,000 on the figures for last year. This decrease is due to the failure of the cane-crop in consequence of a drought which prevailed during the planting season. Up to the end of last month, 90,563,802 kin of sugar had been sold.

THE receipts of the city of Manila for the month past show an increase of P53,631 over those of the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts were 1,805,385. The chief increases were in the land tax, maladero fees, license fees, sale of city land and the percentage tax of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company. Decreases were shown in municipal court fees, cleaning of vaults and the installation and repair to private sewers.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, as soon as the word "guilty" fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury, the first prisoner fell into a tremble and muttered, in Hindustani, "We shall hang, we shall hang, we shall hang;" while the third prisoner continued to recite prayers, as he had been doing all the morning. On hearing the sentence the fourth prisoner, a man of sixty, with his thumbs in his forehead, called out "Good-bye, my friends."

THE death took place early on the morning of the 5th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. J. Ward, at No. 43, Nakamura Bluff, Yokohama, of Mrs. Roberts, widow of General Joseph Roberts, of the U.S. Army. Mrs. Roberts, says the *Japan Herald*, came to Yokohama in 1901 with her daughter, who was later married to Mr. Ward, and since the marriage she has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Roberts has been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of death was apoplexy. She was 66 years of age. The funeral was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon.

IN the Summary Court this morning, a Chinese landlord called as his witness to prove a debt for rent a lad about three feet nothing, who, he said, was his rent-collector. His Honour the Police Judge looked at the youth, and asked him how old he was. The lad said he was 18 by the Chinese computation. "I suppose you mean months," said his Honour. Plaintiff said the lad was his son and that was why he made him rent-collector; he was about 18 years old. His Honour in giving him judgment told the plaintiff that it was ridiculous for him to have a diminutive boy like that for a rent-collector and advised him to get a man.

THE formation of new companies in Japan has much decreased of late and on the other hand the new companies which cropped up during the business boom are continually being wound up. During the three months ending last month, according to the *Asahi*, the dissolution of 70 joint stock, 135 joint stock partnerships, and 40 partnership companies with an aggregate capital of about ¥7,000,000 was registered.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the 3rd Bait, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 20th inst.:

March	"Albion"	Hume
Waltz	"Reels d'Amour"	Waldteufel
Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
Song	"The Better Land"	Coverly
Overture	"Egmont"	Beethoven
Two-Step	"Count d'Artois"	Pye
Selection	"A Runaway Girl"	Caryl
Narrative	"Eli Liebdog"	Faust
Regimental Marches		
God Bless the Prince of Wales		
God Save the King		

FROM a publication just issued by the Foreign Office it is learned that China is about to enter the world's wine market for the first time. The cultivation of grapes for wine has been going on experimentally for ten years on the shores of the Gulf of Chilli, where acres are planted with black and white grapes from every wine-growing country of the world. The results have been satisfactory, despite some attacks of phylloxera, and the cellars belonging to the vineyards are now stored with thousands of casks of wine, duly inscribed with description and date. None has yet been marketed, nor will any be sold until the autumn of 1908. A British official who visited the vineyards and reported to the Foreign Office tasted both red and white wines, which, he says, are excellent. The enterprise was started by a wealthy Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements under the direction of Baron von Babo, an Austrian expert.

THE following story is thus quaintly told by the *Japan Times*:—"About 11 on Tuesday night somebody was on the point of being drowned in the canal off Hachiken-cho, Honjo. A student who happened to pass by, deftly undressed and jumping into the water rescued the person struggling. When brought to terra firma the rescued proved to be a rare beauty of blooming seventeen, Suzu by name and an adopted daughter of Dr. Kawamura of the vicinity. She had become tired of this unkind world because of the ill-treatment of her mother by adoption, and hence her rash act. But what of the brave student who pulled her out from a watery grave? He had saved her, and he quietly went to where he left his clothes; but heavenly some rascal had run away with them. Only the hakama was there. The student smilingly put it on his body and calling a jinrikisha rode away without telling his name."

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Philippines' internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year just ended the consumption of opium has increased instead of decreasing as the result of the Commission to lessen and eventually eradicate the use of the pernicious drug in the Philippines. During the fiscal year 1906 the tax on the drug consumed was P81,424.89 while this last year shows an increase of P508,196.77, or a total of P589,621.77. The total collections for the fiscal year were P17,748,953.91 as compared with P11,366,606.70, showing an increase of no less than P6,382,347.21, or 12 per cent on the total amount. Out of this the collections for the city of Manila amounted to P202,202.70. The main increase was from taxation on distilled spirits, cockpits, cedulas, opium, the land tax in the city of Manila, and the percentage tax paid to the city of Manila on its gross income. The municipal taxes collected in Manila amounted to P2,668,033 as compared with P2,465,780.40 the year previous. The San Lazaro estate also shows a very large increase owing to the increased number of pieces of the property that have been rented and to the increased rent that has been paid by the tenants during the year. The income of the estate for the fiscal year of 1906 was P16,044.50 while that for the fiscal year just ended was P54,467.37, showing an increase of P38,422.87. The apportionment of the internal-revenue tax collected from all parts was as follows: To the Insular treasury P1,425,485.23; to the provincial treasuries P1,637,750.53; to the municipal treasuries P3,313,369.76. The cost of collection of this tax was in all P655,302.00 or a percentage of 5.01 centavos for every peso collected.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, particularly on the E. coast of China.

Pressure is still low over the S. part of the Yellow Sea. It is highest over Central China in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South.

Moderate variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.27 inches.

## FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, variable winds, light or moderate; thunder showers.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## THE INDIAN MURDER CASE.

## DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

This morning at the Supreme Court the case of the charge against the four Indians for the murder of one Mela, a watchman at the godowns at No. 4 Hing Loon Lane, was continued when the brother of the deceased took the stand and gave important evidence. Witness said he was called by Thakur Singh to go to his brother's place, and when they got there the gate being closed Thakur climbed over it, and after a few minutes he returned and said, "Your brother has been chopped." They then went and informed the police. He was sure his brother had no enemies, he was a peaceful man. He lived quietly and had saved up \$400. Witness knew all the prisoners, and did not know why they should wish his brother harm. His brother knew them too, but they were acquaintances and not friends. Witness identified the body of his brother to Sergeant Gordon, as well as the broken trunk and all the deceased's property scattered about, from his box. Sergeant Gordon having given his evidence in accordance with the opening statement the case for the prosecution closed.

Dr. Ho Kai said he had no witnesses, and addressed himself to the jury, and made a point of the fact that the principal witnesses were accomplices. Those were Thakur Singh and Kissen Singh, and it was for the jury to consider whether their evidence had been sufficiently corroborated. At the conclusion of Dr. Ho Kai's address, the Attorney General reviewed the evidence and said that while there was evidence principally of accomplices who had turned King's evidence, they told a straight story which was corroborated by the constables who had given evidence.

His Honour: You can't call them King's evidence—they have not received a pardon.

The Attorney General: They have not received a pardon, my Lord, it is true, but they were discharged at the Police Court so that the prosecution might have their evidence, and they are quite safe—they will not be proceeded against.

His Honour: Still they are not King's evidence.

The Attorney General: I submit, my Lord, that they are. But that is of no importance; they were at least accomplices, and knew all about the commission of the crime.

After the Attorney General had completed his address, His Honour the Chief Justice said that King's evidence meant when a participant in a crime confesses his guilt and receives a pardon in order that his evidence may be obtained in the interests of justice. Owing to the noise, said his Honour, made by the fans, he did not catch the remark of the Attorney General that the two principal witnesses were accomplices, and that is why he wondered how the two men knew so much about the crime, and yet were not charged as accessories both before and after the crime.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence and at 11.55 a.m. the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury returned into Court at 12.35 p.m. and returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but in the case of the third prisoner guilty in lesser degree.

His Honour, then assuming the black-cap, passed sentence of death upon each in turn.

The Court was crowded with Indians at the time, and a peculiar murmur passed over them as the sentence was pronounced.

## CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

In this case Li Lung, the young man who sued for an order to set aside a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 28th March, as it was executed when he was alleged to be a minor, was charged with conspiring to defraud, in conjunction with other persons (unnamed), one Mah Fuk Sek, out of the sum of \$10,000.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended the prisoner, and entered a plea of "guilty."

Mr. Slade said that the prisoner was a scion of a very respectable family, and was, although so young, a married man with one child. He lived up till last year at the family house, when his mother, a lady of strong character sent him to Hongkong to learn English, and here he unfortunately fell into the hands of older men and was led into a life of vice, and to carry on his career he was advised to represent himself as being of full age. He did not know that he was doing very wrong; he was a man of not very great intellect, and might, in fact, be called a fool, and the act he was induced to commit was partly stupid if partly criminal. But he was not one of those criminals who deserved a heavy punishment, as one who preyed upon society, and he would ask for a lenient penalty. The man had already suffered for his fault by worry of mind, besides having been already in gaol.

The Attorney General said the facts of the case were too new for it to be necessary for him to say anything and he would leave it in his Lordship's hands.

His Honour said that under all the circumstances he thought the justice of the case would be met by a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour.

## RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

The next case was that of Wong Kan-shan, Li Chien, who after being banished from the Colony for a period of five years from the 19th June, 1906, returned to the Colony and was arrested on the 16th June, 1907.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and the following jury was impanelled:—Messrs. Louis, A. Rose (foreman), Alex. Bain, Luigi A. Musso, Sylvadore Musso, R. Lawrence, P. Maria Nolasco da Silva, and Ernest Gamble.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The police records were produced giving photograph, finger marks and description of the prisoner.

Prisoner strenuously denied that he had ever been banished, and the jury said they wished to see the scars described as being on his body, and retired at 1 p.m. for the purpose.

After the examination the jury said they were satisfied that the prisoner was the banished man, and his Honour sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

This closed the Criminal Sessions and the jurors were discharged.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

## FIRST ROUND.

The first two matches in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition were contested yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of military and civilian spectators.

## V.R.C. "A" TEAM VS. R.E. "B" TEAM.

The V.R.C. team seemed to have had the better of the game throughout and had little difficulty in scoring 7 goals in the first half and 5 goals in the second half to their opponents' nil.

Considering that the R.E. "B" team are quite new to the game, it was generally conceded that they played well and tried to score but without success.

The following is the V.R.C. "A" Team:—H. A. Lammert (Capt.), L. E. Lammert, H. C. Sayer, N. H. Alves, A. V. Barros, J. M. Rosa Pereira and P. M. Remedios.

## R.Y.C. "A" TEAM VS. R.E. "A" TEAM.

These teams next met, soon after the first match. This was by far the more interesting match of the afternoon as both sides seemed to be more evenly matched. The Artillery men, however, had the game in their favour, though being able to handle the ball better, and after the whistle went for half time, they had 3 goals to their credit against nil. In the second half the Engineers made many attempts to score, but were unsuccessful through not being able to shoot quicker, and the Artillery men scored another 4 goals before the game ended, thus making the score, 7 goals to nil.

It is rather difficult at the moment to say who will carry off the Shield this year, as there is plenty of time for the weaker teams to improve by hard practice. Opinions incline in favour of the Corinthian Club with the Artillery men at their most dangerous opponents.

## THE BOAT ACTING IN FAIRSHAN CREEK.

## INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

"One of the Survivors" contributes to the *London Times* an interesting account of this famous incident in the Opium War some fifty years ago, which was celebrated by a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms in London on June 1st, when Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton presided.

The correspondent writes:—"For many months before June 1st, 1857, a strong fleet of Mandarin junks had assembled in the Fatshan Creek, a tributary of the Canton River, from which strong position it was decided to dislodge them. Accordingly, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded up the river from Hongkong in the *Commodore*, tender to the *Calcutta*, his flagship, towing the boats of that vessel. Just before daylight on June 1st the admiral advanced up the Fatshan Creek in the *Commodore*, with the *Unicorn* gunboat, having marines and bluejackets on board, in order to capture a fort mounting 19 guns. This was soon done. Meantime Commodore Sir Henry Keppel advanced up the channel with the boats under his orders to attack a fleet of 50 junks, which were moored in position to enfilade the attacking force. The junks opened a heavy fire on the boats, and kept it up till the boats were close alongside, when the crews abandoned their vessels and effected their escape across the paddy fields. In 20 minutes we had possession of 50 junks. Leaving some boats to secure the prizes, Keppel then proceeded about three miles further up the creek, where 20 more junks were visible moored across the stream in a very strong position. But when within a few hundred yards of the junks the boats grounded on a sand bar, upon which the Chinamen opened a murderous fire upon them, sinking the *Commodore's* galley and killing five out of six of her crew. This is the scene depicted in Brierley's picture of the action. The *Calcutta's* barge and pinnace were close by, so the Commodore jumped into the former and ordered a retreat. We then fell back on the gunboats to repair damages, all the boats being struck by round shot and grape.

"As soon as the tide rose we again advanced, and under a severe cannonade got alongside and boarded. The result of this action was the capture of between 70 and 80 heavily armed junks, mounting on an average from ten to 14 guns, many of them long 32-pounders of European manufacture. Great judgment was shown by the Chinese in selecting the position for the fleet, and they defended their ships with courage and effect, particularly the last division. When it is considered that the attacking force consisted of only pulling boats armed with 12-pounder and 24-pounder Howitzers, it must be allowed that the action of Fatshan Creek was well planned and gallantly executed, and reflected credit on all concerned. Three officers and ten seamen and marines were killed, and four officers and 40 seamen and marines wounded, and it is a wonder that in the circumstances the loss was not greater.

"Among the survivors may be mentioned Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, commanding the *Unicorn* gunboat; Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, a nephew of the Commander-in-Chief, who was in the *Calcutta's* barge; Admiral Sir Wm. Kennedy, in the *Calcutta's* pinnace, which had a round shot through her; Admiral the Hon. Victor Montagu, in the *Hongkong*, hired steamer; and many others, some of whom were celebrated the jubilee by a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms."

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## ADMIRAL LI CHUN PR'MOTED.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th July.  
An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing Commander-in-Chief and Acting Admiral Li Chun as Chuan-tai of Pakhoi and Ho Chung-ching, who was recently dismissed, and ordering Li to co-operate with the Linchow Prefect, Wong Wu, in carrying out the scheme of reorganisation in Linchow and Yenchow. The same Edict appoints the Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, Chün Ping-chik, as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung.

## TARTAR GENERAL DESIRES AUDIENCE.

A few days ago the Canton Tartar General, Kibb, telegraphed to the Throne applying for permission to return to the capital as he wishes to personally memorialize the Throne on important matters, and requesting the appointment of Lieutenant Tartar General Li Kwok-Git to take over the duties of the Tartar General. No reply has yet been received.

## RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

A telegram has been received by the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tan, from the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking acknowledging the receipt of his several telegrams and also the telegrams of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, announcing the result of the recent meeting. The despatch states that the names of the newly-elected president and vice-president have been recorded at the Ministry, and the Ministry will to-day memorialize the Throne for the approval of these appointments and will reply as soon as sanctioned by Imperial decree.

## WONGSHA-KONG-TSUN RAILWAY.

The first section of the main line of the Canton-Hankow Railway from Wongsha to Kung-tsun was opened to public traffic yesterday, but the official opening ceremony will not be performed until the arrival of the first class carriage. Yesterday the first train consisted of one second-class passenger car, one luggage van and two third-class passenger cars. At 7 o'clock in the morning the officials and board of directors of the Company—to the number of about 50 persons—were assembled at Wongsha. The engineer-in-chief, Taotai Kwong, and the assistant engineer-in-chief, Chan, were present to welcome the visitors and an address was read. After much firing of crackers the train was started on its first journey to Kung-tsun. About sixty or seventy passengers availed themselves of the opportunity of having the honour of being a passenger on the first train run on this line. Among the passengers was the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The engineering staff arranged for salutes of crackers on the train's arrival at each station, and upon arrival at Kung-tsun a photograph was taken of the party. The return journey was made at nine o'clock.

## PROMOTION.

The Ministry of Law at Peking has telegraphed to Canton transferring Mr. Liu, of the teaching staff of the Canton School of Law, to Peking for duty at the Ministry, but it is not yet ascertained if Mr. Liu will consent to proceed to Peking.

## SHUM WANTED.

The Kwangtung merchants of the Straits Settlements, etc. have wired to the Waiwupu and to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, requesting those Ministries to memorialize the Throne to at once order H. E. Viceroy Shum to the South as this province is now in a state of unrest owing to the activity of the anti-monarchists.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The police authorities of the Northern and Southern Central Stations in the Western suburb have communicated with all opium divan-keepers within their jurisdiction warning them that if their establishments are not closed by the end of the sixth moon, their premises will be sealed up and their owners fined. It is reported that several opium divan keepers and keepers of opium selling establishments inside the city have drawn up a petition to the Authorities praying for an extension of the time limited for the closing of their establishments. A similar petition was flatly refused the other day, so it is very doubtful if this petition will succeed.

THE Guild of Retail Rice Dealers in Kobe has raised the price of rice to 21 sen (per *sho*) on the first class, 20.4 sen on the second class, 20 sen on the third class, 19.5 sen on the fourth class, and 19.1 sen on the fifth class since 21st inst. The rate of 21 sen per *sho* of rice is the highest ever known in Kobe. The rise is said to be due to the advance of the rice market in general, but it is attributed by some to the fact that some of the Kobe rice retailers are holding heavy stocks in the hope of making large profits. Some philanthropists in Hyogo, Fukui, and Ikatamaya have begun to sell at cheaper rates to the poor.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL.

## MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Ararat*) 21st inst.  
French (*Salazar*) 22nd inst.  
Indian (*G. Apar*) 22nd inst.  
Indian (*Lightning*) 22nd inst.  
German (*Prins Waldemar*) 24th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 25th inst.

The Japanese s.s. *Kashima Maru* left Moji on 17th inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on 22nd inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst*, which left here on 19th ult., arrived at Genoa on 18th inst., at 6 a.m.

The Apar Co's s.s. *Gregory Apar* from Yokohama and Kobe left Moji on 17th inst. and may be expected here on or about 22nd inst.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tjilatjati* left Moji via Amoy for this port on 19th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Monticello* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on 19th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 21st inst.



## Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

## New Zealand Budget.

London, 17th. July.

The free list includes, cotton piece goods, dress prints, tapestry, sugar, unground spices, figs, dates, and linseed and olive oils.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, has announced that the education test will be imposed on Chinese, in addition to a poll tax.

## The "Georgia" Explosion.

Another victim of the explosion in U.S.S. Georgia is dead.

Later.

## Heavy Damages for Libel.

Messrs. Lever Bros., soap makers, in an action for libel against the associated newspapers, representing *The Daily Mail*, *The Mirror*, and *The Evening News*, have been awarded £50,000 damages.

The libel consisted of impugning the honesty of the firm by charging it with giving short weight.

## HOW TO SECURE TRADE OF CHINA.

## BUSINESS TRIP PROPOSED.

Suggesting that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation of its members to the principal Chinese ports to meet the commercial bodies of those cities and thereby engender more friendly relations between the commercial and trade interests of the Occident and Orient, but especially for Seattle's benefit, and declaring that the lack of American intercourse with the Flowery Kingdom is due, not to the exclusion laws, but to the abuse of them by petty officials on the Pacific coast, Fletcher S. Brockman, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for China and Korea, yesterday addressed the Chamber of Commerce, reports the *Seattle Post* of 19th ult. He told of the field of commerce in awakened China, which lies open to the nation that will go after it in the right way. The speaker took occasion to pay high compliments to Chinese character. Mr. Brockman said, in part:

"China is destined to be the centre of the new world of civilization. I feel that the Chinese are the equals, if not the superiors, of any people of Asia. There is no people whose reliability is more thoroughly developed or whose generosity is greater. When a Chinaman gets ahead in a business sense he wants increase and he does not remain idly in his past condition. He is one of a people which appreciates all the demands of civilization and he spends his money freely. One of the great mistakes we have made in America is to assume an easy feeling of superiority. We have either spurned or patronized the Chinese and they rightly resented it.

"Seattle's position has been different from that of the rest of the country, and I do not intend to flatter when I say that your city's attitude toward Chinese is something of which the nation may well be proud.

"The transformation in China's educational system has been absolute and complete. The system which has held sway for 2,000 years was changed two years ago by the stroke of the pen of the Dowager Empress. The best modern education, that of Japan and America, has been adopted. American education is really the ideal of China. This has resulted in the sending of thousands of students abroad to study the conditions in other countries, and every one of these becomes an apostle for Western things. What this means to commerce is obvious.

"The entire industrial system of China has also changed. The reason for the tardy introduction of railroads in the empire is due to the fact that heretofore other nations have always used them for purposes of conquest and so far have succeeded in creating a panic every time the subject is broached.

"Because American promoters have not kept their promises that no other foreign capital should own these railroads it is almost impossible to get any concessions from the Chinese.

"The American missionary, from the business point of view, has been an advertisement for the West. His clothes, schools, and materials he brings with him are effective in stimulating trade with our nation. He has created good feeling and good will toward us, and, therefore, a real asset.

"The Chinese do not object to the exclusion act but they do object to being invited to an exposition afterward, to be caught at San Francisco and humiliated. Resentment for this petty treatment accorded them by petty officials it is at the bottom of the recent boycott.

"If we wish to get the trade of China we must put brains and enterprise into our commerce. We must go over here to stay with the people and study their wants. This is why other countries have greater success.

"In the famine the people affected had money to pay for the flour they needed but could not get it because of our trade relations and transportation facilities. The present condition of our merchants' marine has also much to do with it.

"I would suggest that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation to China to meet with the chambers of the principal cities for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the two nations, and that in 1909, you be especially courteous to your Chinese visitors. It would be the best stroke you could make to render a real service to American trade."

The Chamber of Commerce unanimously expressed its appreciation of Mr. Brockman's counsel and address.

## RICE MARKET IN JAPAN.

## ABNORMAL PRICES RULING.

According to the *Japan Chronicle* the rice market in Japan has gone up abnormally of late. The rate is ruling at over ¥17 per *koku*, and the rail price advanced in Kobe to over 20 yen per *koku* which is said to be a record price for the city. Loud complaints are being heard from the poorer classes as to the dearness of rice. In an article the *Osaka Shimpō* observes that the present quotations on the rice market form a record. The causes which are forcing up the market may be varied, continues the *Osaka* journal, but the general appreciation of commodities and the increase of Land-tax may be the principal factors. The failure of crops in Russia and China may also be responsible in some measure for rise of the market, but this having no direct bearing on the rice market of Japan, its influence on the Japanese rice market may soon disappear. It is generally admitted that the price of rice has been comparatively low, and that it was only natural that it should go up. The advance, in the price of rice will increase the difficulty of the poorer classes to get a living, and will affect the country economically, but on the other hand it will increase the profit of the farmers, with the result of an enhancement in the value of land, which will give an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in real estate. The price of rice forms a most important question for the consideration of the economic circles of Japan, and it requires very careful study. The improvement of the living of the masses and the steady increase in the population will naturally increase the demand for rice, the output of rice in Japan will in time become inadequate to meet the demand, and the importation of cereals will rapidly increase. A large area of waste land still awaits cultivation, and the method of tilling land still leaves room for much improvement, so that the advance of the price of rice may hasten the cultivation of waste land and also bring about an improvement in the methods of tilling the soil.

## AMERICA AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Is it a fact (asks the *Washington Post* of the 25th May) that the United States is, in part responsible for the terrible famine that is killing thousands of people every day in various provinces of China? It is asserted by those who ought to know the facts of the situation that there is plenty of food in China and that the reason why people are starving is that they have been stripped of money by taxation to pay the Boxer indemnity to "Christian" nations. Nothing but prompt relief can prevent a million deaths. The "Christian" nations put the heaviest tax on the land of the country during their stay in China. In the matter of indemnity the powers demanded much more than the amount of their expenditures and a great deal more than the impoverished nation was able to pay. In plain truth the conduct of most of the powers including the enormous indemnity demand, was more outrageous than the Boxer insurrection. As one of the results of the taxation imposed upon the peasants "small children are being drowned or sold into slavery worse than death under the stress of the hunger of the parents." The *Boston Advertiser* states the truth when it declares that no American attempts a defence of the part taken by our government in this indemnity business. The *Advertiser* further states that the only excuse that can be offered is that all the other "Christian" nations which assessed the indemnity on China participated in the same sort of robbery. The *Advertiser* quotes John D. Long, who was a member of the McKinley Cabinet as having said that he voted for the indemnity agreement only with the understanding that when the just claims of the United States had been satisfied, this government would remit the remainder of the fine. The *Advertiser* recalls the fact that John Hay stated, before the negotiations had been concluded, that he expected to announce to China the promise of restitution before his commission as Secretary of State should expire. According to his calculation, then, China has already paid all that is justly due. The *Advertiser* inquires: "What prevents a settlement now, therefore, and just that much relief of China, and to the famine?" And the *Advertiser* answers its inquiry thus: "The obstacle alone. The War Department long ago filed an outrageous claim for \$10,000,000. Nobody in the War Department, so far as we know, pretends to say that this claim is just or honest." Our Boston contemporary recalls the fact that one of the officers of the Peking relief expedition, a man in the very best position for estimating the cost of the expedition about what the Government would have had to pay had the troops remained in barracks, is authority for stating that the extra cost of that expedition did not exceed \$1,500,000. The *Advertiser* submits that if China were relieved from any additional payments, the Chinese government would at once be in a position to relieve the famine and save the lives of the millions of Chinese who are otherwise condemned to death. But our Boston contemporary correctly concludes that "so long as the War Department's claim remains without honest adjustment, it is impossible for President Roosevelt to take any definite and final action in the way of announcing to China that no more payment need be made to the United States." And finally the *Advertiser*, after declaring that a prompt settlement of balances would save the lives of a million unfortunate coolies, inquires: "Is it asking too much of Elihu Root and William H. Taft to suggest that they take up this matter now, when prompt action may save these lives?" The American people are not cruel or vindictive. Their feelings have been outraged in this indemnity matter. And the boasted "Christianity" of Europe and America has been and is shamefully satirized.

## THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

## THREATENED TROUBLE IN CANADA.

## JAPANESE CONSUL'S SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

A San Francisco message to vernacular contemporaries states that the *London Morning Post* remarks that the dispatch of the United States squadron to the Pacific is nothing more than part of a policy of the U.S. Government for obtaining a vote of Congress for appropriations for the extension of the Navy and the Panama Canal operations.

Count Okuma, who recently received an anonymous telegram from the United States asking for his views on the report of the dispatch of the U.S. battleship squadron to the Pacific, has received a telegram from the *New York World* to the following effect:—"President Roosevelt has officially approved a scheme to muster a large squadron on the Pacific. Await reply in regard to the attitude of the Japanese people on the question."

Count Okuma has sent the following reply, which he had originally drawn up as a reply to the anonymous telegram:—"We feel very much surprised at the report that a squadron of 16 battleships is about to be sent out to the Pacific. In view of the most friendly and intimate relations which continue to exist between the two countries, I cannot believe that the United States will venture to resort to such an action as to menace Japan by force of arms. Nor can I find the existence of any factor which warrants the United States resorting to coercive measures and trying to force her demands on Japan by means of a demonstration of arms. The Japanese people hold to the principle of fair play and peace, and we would never take up arms unless compelled to do so by force of circumstances. We do not, however, hesitate to resist for the maintenance of the position of our country in the event of being menaced unjustly by force of arms, as we cannot passively endure injury to our national prestige. We are sincere in our desire to remove the fundamental cause which may be likely to disturb the friendship existing between Japan and the United States, in order to bind the two countries together more closely. The principal cause which disturbs the friendship between the two countries is the unfair discrimination in the treatment of Japanese in the United States. This demand of the Japanese people, I believe, is righteous and fair, and is compatible with the aspirations of the United States people, who make fair-play their principle in life. I cannot find out any foundation in the war rumours."

Mr. Kato, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has also received a similar telegram from the *New York Journal* above referred to. Mr. Kato has replied to the effect that in Japan no credit is placed in the report of the dispatch of the 16 battleships. At any rate, whether true or not, Mr. Kato concludes, such a matter is entirely the business of the United States, and no other country has anything to do with it.

A San Francisco message dated Saturday is to the effect that all the Japanese employed by the Army and Navy at Manila have been dismissed, instructions having been received from the Washington Government, it is stated to discharge them. This message adds that the sending of the principal force of the U.S. fleet to the Pacific is believed to be the first step towards the maintenance of a permanent powerful squadron on the Pacific.

The U.S. Government, it is further added, is to submit to Congress a project to construct large docks on the Pacific coast.

The *New York Herald* (to which the Japanese statements have been cabled so freely) is apparently doing its utmost to stir up anti-Japanese feeling, publishing wild statements daily. That journal declares that the dispatch of the battleships of the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific, as decided by the President, is connected with the troubles between Japan and the United States. This does not admit of any doubt, despite all the efforts made by the Washington authorities to deny it, such denials being made for the purpose of reconciling the Japanese.

A further message to the *Asahi* states that the *Evening Post* expresses its strong disapproval of the dispatch of the squadron to the Pacific, and declares that the action may be taken by the world as a menace to Japan.

A special London message to the *Osaka Jiji* states that the London Press generally withholds comment on the news of the U.S. squadron's visit to the Pacific. The *Globe* refuses to accept the explanation of the U.S. authorities that the dispatch of the squadron had no connection with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the States, and declares that this action of the U.S. Government is tantamount to siding with the Californians and creating a menace to Japan.

A correspondent has gone to the trouble and expense of cabling that the troops of the U.S. standing army and the volunteers of California opened their usual manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of San Francisco on the 15th instant, which will continue for 15 days. The general plan of the manoeuvres is the defence against invasion by a fleet of a supposed enemy.

A London message to the *Asahi* states that the U.S. Ambassador in London, speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of Independence Day, stated emphatically that the policy of the United States was only the maintenance of peace. Referring to the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, the Ambassador remarked that the attacks on the Japanese restaurants in San Francisco were undoubtedly a matter for regret, but he deprecated the idea that Japan and the United States which were on very friendly and intimate terms, would be involved in serious trouble on account of such a matter as that. He contradicted the statements of the *New York Herald*.

Japanese papers state that the working classes in Canada are threatening to oppose the arrival of further contingents of Japanese labourers by force of arms, if necessary. The Canadians maintain that the supply of labour in Canada is more than sufficient, but yet more

Japanese are coming into the country in large numbers. Our contemporaries observe that Japanese labourers in Hawaii have been rapidly transigrating to British Columbia, and the Japanese who have by this means secured Canadian territory are said to have reached an enormous total.

A telegram to the Government the Japanese Consul at Vancouver states that the supply of labour in the neighbourhood of Vancouver exceeds the demand, and as numbers of Japanese labourers pass thence into the territory of the United States, it can be seen that it is very difficult for Japanese coming from Hawaii to obtain employment. The Japanese labourers in Vancouver are now placed in a very trying position in consequence of the decline of the rate of wages and also of the continued arrival of Japanese from Hawaii.

The Japanese Consul expresses a fear—which is significant—that the new-comers may be led to act in such a way as to bring disgrace upon the national prestige of the Empire, owing to the great difficulty in getting a living, and the Consul says that he may be compelled to send them back. The Japanese labourers arriving at Vancouver from Hawaii of late are not emigrants, which shows that they have gone to Hawaii with the fixed object of transigrating to Canada. There are ways of proceeding direct to Canada from Japan, points out the Consul, and they may go direct if they are guaranteed employment. It is extremely unwise for emigrants to proceed to Canada without obtaining information as to the situation of the labour-market in Canada. —*Japan Chronicle*.

## AUDITING MONOPOLIES.

The essence of the evil underlying all monopolies, except the few which, in the initial stage of some enterprises may reasonably demand some compensation for the risks which they run in undertaking an experiment which, if successful, will benefit the world, while, if it prove unsuccessful, will react upon their conductors alone—is that they charge more for their services than they should, if competition forced them to lower their rate to the safest probable minimum, and thereby fetch some of the gain which should go into the pockets of the general consumer. Gain, in this case, means of course reduction of cost, or the difference between the two prices at which anything can be sold, or any service rendered. Now an auditing monopoly is open to the same objections any other. These remarks are not levelled at any particular business but designed to uphold a principle. There may be half a dozen Chartered Accountants in any town, and they may be well provided with all the competition needed in any healthy rivalry. But there are rivalries—and rivalries. Of late years, a very healthy, description of competition has been disclosed, not merely in the rivalry of different businesses carried on under the same style and title but in the starting of similar kinds of business under different titles and styles. In other businesses the Accounting and Auditing, different principles may even be worked upon—a freedom hardly allowable to Accounting which has its own limitations. But of late years, trading and examinations for Accountants have been cheapened so as to make the profession of Accounting less difficult than it was before; and though there is no design of a disguised advertisement in these remarks and no society or institution will be varied, varieties of Auditing and Accounting firms which have existed at home for some time, are now being extended into this country and may well claim a share of public patronage and encouragement. Whether it be true or untrue, that some heads of businesses which retained properly diplomaed Accountants have not themselves received the hall-mark of their own employes, there is no reason why the widest publicity should be given to the circumstance of a new and wholesome competition in the business of Accounting and Auditing, which may tend to reduce its costliness. —*Indian Engineering*.

## FLOUR TRADE IN JAPAN.

## STEADY INCREASE IN IMPORTATION.

The importation of American flour continues to increase steadily and last year the importation amounted to 3,500,000 bushels. When this is added to the flour produced in Japan, the total annual consumption of flour in this country amounts to over 4,200,000 bushels. The marked increase of the importation of flour since the Russo-Japanese war has given an incentive to the flour-milling industry in Japan, with the result that old companies have extended their works and new companies have rapidly been formed. There are now 21 new mill companies, and according to the vernacular papers the output of flour in 24 hours when these new mills come into full operation is estimated at 5,480 barrels, or 21,921 bags, in addition to some 19,200 bags produced by the old mills. In addition there are two mills in Manchuria—the Changchung flour mill, and Manchuria flour mill, these two mills producing 400 barrels each. When the output of the mill at Hankow, 400 barrels, is added, the daily output of flour in Japanese mills in the Far East will amount to 25,812 barrels or 774,360 bags a month—2,979,220 bags a year. Assuming the demand for flour in Japan is 4,500,000 bags a year, there will be an excess of supply of nearly that amount—i.e. the output will be nearly double the present demand. The principal mills are—the Imperial Flour Mill Company, with a capital of ¥500,000; producing capacity 500 barrels a day; the Toa Flour Mill, with a capital of ¥3,000,000 producing capacity 600 barrels; the Meiji Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; Dai Nippon Flour Mill, ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; the Nishin Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000 and producing capacity 400 barrels; the Mogi Flour Mill (at Kanagawa), producing capacity 100 barrels; the Changchung Flour Mill, producing capacity 400 barrels; and the flour mill at Hankow, producing capacity 500 barrels. —*Japan Chronicle*.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

## MENU.

SATURDAY, July 20th, 1907.

## DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Sardines on Toast.

## SOUP.

Mock Turtle.

## FISH.

Baked Fish and Tomato Sauce.

## ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets on Green Peas.

Australian Bacon and Beans.

Sweetbread Patties.

## CURRY.

Goa Curry.

## JOINTS, &amp;c.

Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish.

Roast Capon and Celery Sauce.

Boiled Leg of Mutton and Caper Sauce.

Cold Galantine of Veal and Mixed Salad.

## SWEETS.

Rice Pudding.

Noyau Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.

Cheese Biscuits.

Tasty Cakes.

## DESSERT.

Coffee.

Fruits.

[663]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

## COMPRADORE.

Barretto &amp; Co.

[576]

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

## "BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA."

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [662]

## "HOOLIGANISM" IN KOBE.

## ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 17th inst. says:—On Friday afternoon at about 2 o'clock four children were on the Minatogawa bank, when one of them, a girl of twelve, was enticed by a coolie, about 35 years of age, to leave the others. When a little distance away he picked up the child and carried her to the Minatogawa tunnel. The other children, frightened, ran and informed the mother of the girl. Information was at once given to the police, and a number of constables were immediately sent to the Minatogawa bank. The girl was met proceeding towards her home. She was weeping and very frightened. The man outraged her and then ran away towards Nagata, going out by the western end of the tunnel. Up to about 6 p.m. a number of men suspected of being the assailant were apprehended, but they were all allowed their liberty as there was no evidence against them. The culprit is still at large. He is said to be the type of coolie employed in the iron works.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SHARE LIST.

4 p.m.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s share list to-day:

Hongkong Bank ..... \$ 68½ s.

(London) ..... £ 8½

Yangtze Insurance ..... 180 b.

Hongkong Docks ..... 100 b.

Cements ..... 11

Union Waterboats ..... 12½ s.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

## Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 2/2½

Do. demand ..... 2/2 7/16

Do. 4 months' sight ..... 2/2½

France—Bank T.T. .... 2/2½

America—Bank T.T. .... 53½

Germany—Bank T.T. .... 2/2½

India T.T. .... 164½

Do. demand ..... 164½

Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 72½

Singapore T.T. .... 64 ½ prem.

Japan—Bank T.T. .... 107½

Java—Bank T.T. .... 132½

## Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. .... 2/2 15/16

6 months' sight L/C. .... 2/2½

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ..... 54½

4 months' sight do. .... 55½

30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ..... 23 1/16

4 months' sight France ..... 2/2½

6 months' sight do. .... 2/2½

4 months' sight Germany ..... 2/2½

Bar Silver ..... 31½

Bank of England rate ..... 4½

Bank of France ..... 31½

Bank of Italy ..... 100

Bank of Spain ..... 164½

Bank of Portugal ..... 100

Bank of Belgium ..... 100

Bank of Netherlands ..... 100

Bank of Prussia ..... 100

Bank of Saxony ..... 100

Bank of Württemberg ..... 100

Bank of Baden ..... 100

Bank of Hesse ..... 100

Bank of Rhine Province ..... 100

Bank of Palatinate ..... 100

Bank of Nassau ..... 100

Bank of Hanover ..... 100

Bank of Brunswick ..... 100

Bank of Mecklenburg ..... 100

Bank of Pomerania ..... 100

Bank of Brandenburg ..... 100

Bank of Silesia ..... 100

Bank of Westphalia ..... 100

Bank of Thuringia ..... 100

Bank of Saxony ..... 100

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Bank of Saxony ..... 100

Bank of Prussia ..... 100

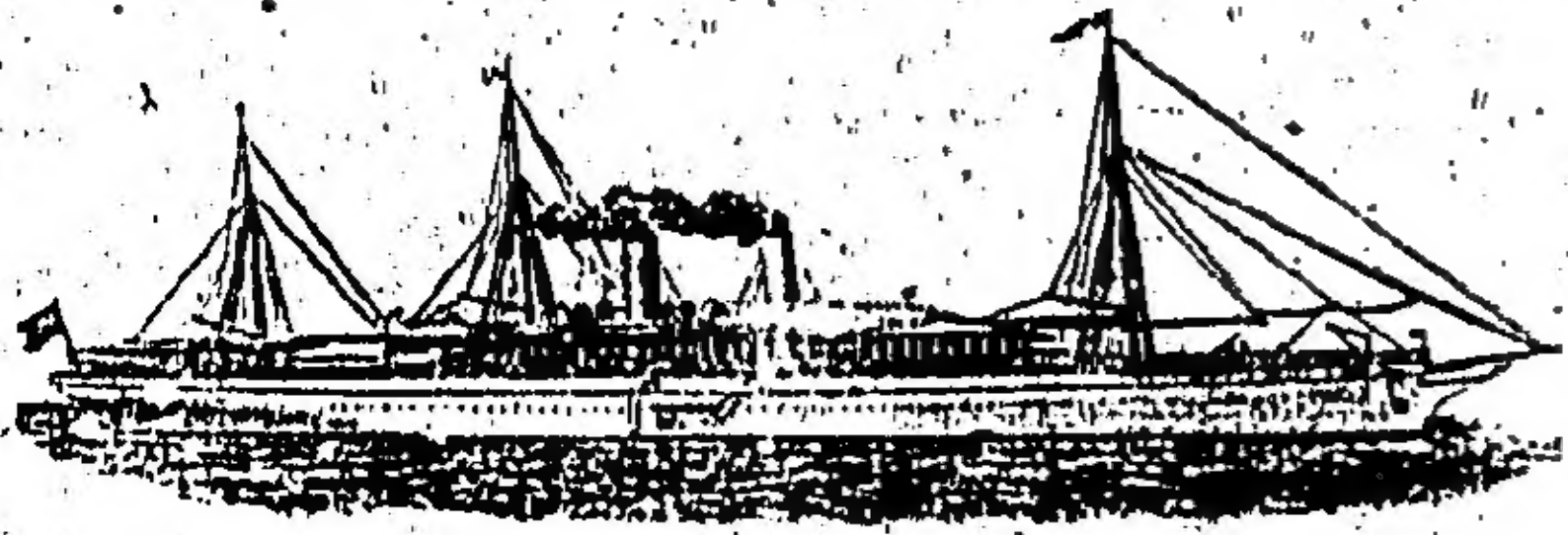
Bank of Saxony ..... 100

Bank of Prussia ..... 100

Bank of Saxony ..... 100



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific to the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st	Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th	Sept. 7th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 14th
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th	Nov. 2nd

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Patriotic "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 66c. Via New York 62c. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways 64c. "442."

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to J. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN & SWATOW & CHEFOO	"HINSHING"	SATURDAY, 20th July, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 30th July, 3 P.M.

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single.	Return.
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HOIHOW, PARHAI and HAIPHONG	"SINGA"	22nd July, 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	23rd " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	25th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

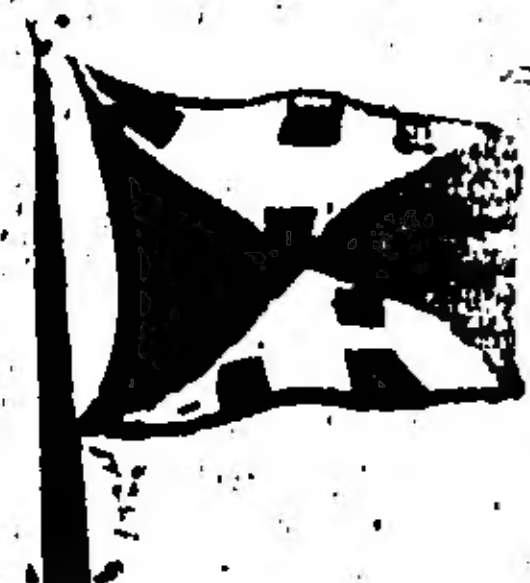
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

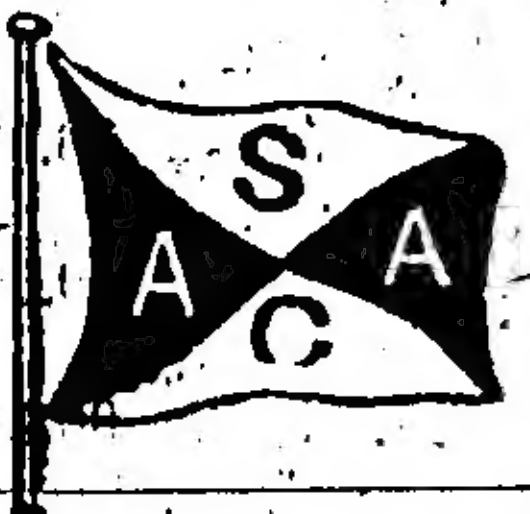
## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
ROBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "ABERLOUR" To sail FRIDAY, 23rd August.

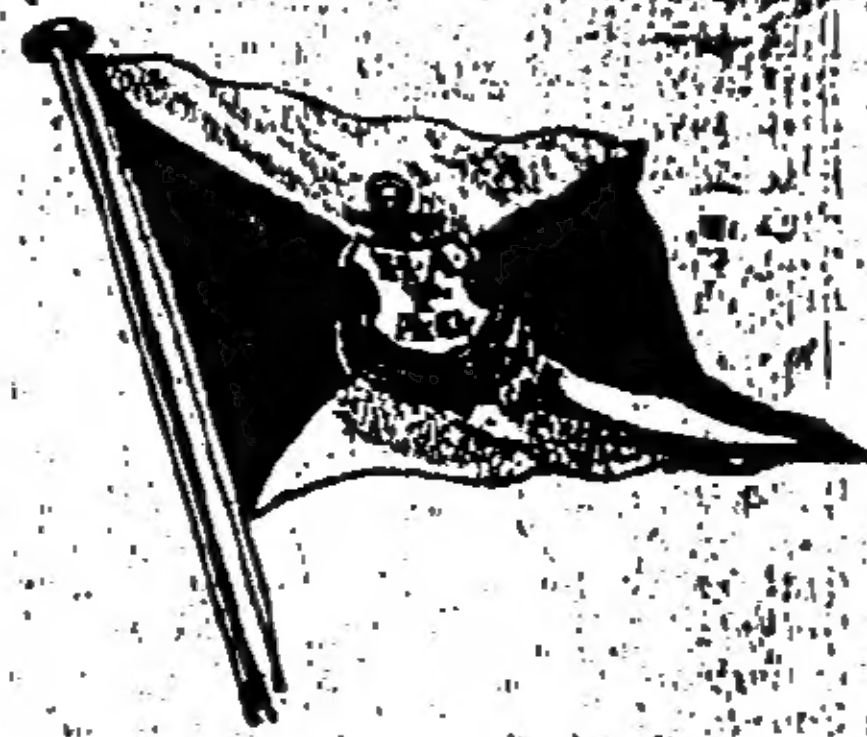
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAMBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

## HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAYRE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HAMBURG 2nd Aug.

SCANDIA 7th Aug.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

HAMBURG 4th Sept.

RHENANIA 4th Oct.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN-PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings Hongkong 17th July, 1907.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

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For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings Hongkong 17th July, 1907.

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Queen's Buildings Hongkong 17th July, 1907.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th July, 1907, per 5 Mds.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk.

" Roast—Shiu.

" Breast—Ngau Lam.

" Soup, Tong Yuk.

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau.

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung.

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li.

" Head—Ngau Tau.

" Heart—Ngau Sum.

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.

" Feet—Ngau Keik.

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.

" Tail—Ngau Mei.

" Liver—Ngau Con.

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai.

" Fat—Kok.

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pak Kwai.

" Leg—Yeung Pei.

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau.

" Pigs' Chitlings—Chi Cheong.

" Brains—Chi Kwai.

" Feet—Chi Kerk.

" Fry—Chi Chai.

" Head—Chi Tai.

" Heart—Chi Sum.

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu.

" Liver—Chi Kon.

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pak Kwai.

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk.

" Leg—Chu Pei.

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau.

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau.

" Keok.

" Heart—Yeung Sum.

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu.

" Liver—Yeung Con.

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai.

" Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau.

" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau.

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai.

" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai.

" Ducks—Ap.

" Doves—Pan Kau.

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.

" Fowls, Canton—Kai.

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai.

" Geese—Ngo.

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye.

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye.

" Musk Deer—Wong Keng.

" Hare—Tu Chai.

" Partridge—Che Khoo.

" Pheasant—Shap Kai.

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup.

" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup.

" Quail—Um Chui.

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk.

" Snipe—Sa Chui.

" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung.

" Hen—Na.

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap.

" Teal, Shanghai, Sulap.

" Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sui.

" Ap.

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu.

" Bream—Bin Yu.

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu.

" Carp—Li Yu.

" Catfish—Chik Yu.

" Codfish—Mun Yu.

" Crab—Hoi.

" Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu.

" Dab—Sa Mang Yu.

" Dace—Wong Mei Lun.

" Dog Fish—Th Tu Sa.

" Eels, Congot—Hoi Man Yu.

" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu.

" Yellow—Wong Sin.

" Frog—Tien Kai.

" Garoupa—Sek Pan.

" Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu.

" Herrings—Tso Pak.

" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu.

" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu.

" Loach—Wu Yu.

" Lobsters—Lung Ha.

" Mackerel—Chi Yu.

" Monk Fish—Moo Yu.

" Mullet—Chai Yu.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	20,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	\$1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3d = \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	4 1/2 %	\$80 ex n. issue \$22 1/2 now issue London £79.10/- ex new issue London £60 b. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,493	\$2 (London 3/6 for 1903)	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,529	Interim of 7/5 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per tael	6 %	Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,470	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of 33 1/4 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$770 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$461,467	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	6 1/2 %	\$180
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$320,449	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$88 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,483	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$329 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000	\$20,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$280,958	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$4.69 1905	11 1/2 %	\$69
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	Final of Tls. 31 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 1/2 (ord.) for 1906 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 Tls. 50 buyers 42 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$5,167,141	\$1,355,610	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2 %	\$25
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 32,957	\$137	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 410,479	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 %	\$100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 8,935	\$3 for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21 Tls. 89 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	none	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 89 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 15.80 sellers G. \$5
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	...	\$6
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,473	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	...
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	\$3,047	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$78
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,000	\$400,933	\$6 for and half-year making \$12 for 1906	12 %	\$101
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,117	Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital	8 %	Tls. 22 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 21 1/2
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000	\$4,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$28
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 %	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$104
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 22,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 = 10 % for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %	\$101
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,386	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$37 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	Tls. 860,493	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 170,000	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$50
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,030	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.06	11 %	\$11 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	12 %	Tls. 50
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 25,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 325
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$906	\$7 for 1906	8 %	187 1/2 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,200	£10	£10	£6,000	£856	1 1/2 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7 buyers \$20 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	\$653	\$1 for 1905	...	19 1/2 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	40,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 %	Tls. 60 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	...	\$6 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$851	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	11 1/2 %	\$17 ex div.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$411,000	\$10,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,933	Final of \$18 making \$22 for yr. ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %	\$245
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	\$4,361	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	9 %	Tls. 295 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 165,000	\$4,212	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	10 1/2 %	Tls. 295 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw op plantage in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	51 pe sh. or period fr. 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	9 1/2 %	Tls. 295 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	None	...	Tls. 10 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 11 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 3,574	Interim div. of 1 1/2 for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 300 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 270 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 85,592	None	4 1/2 %	\$7 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 100,000	Dr. 84,034	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	...	Tls. 97
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Tls. 1,012	First year	...	\$12 1/2
Seam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$349	70 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$0.50 on 100 Founders for year ending 31.5.1906	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 1,012	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,500	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,482	...	...	...
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,482	...	...	...
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,482	...	...	...

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-  
BOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"  
Captain Girard, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 23rd July,  
at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line S.S. "Dumetia" bound for Mar-  
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. "TONKIN" ..... 6th August.

S.S. "SALAZIE" ..... 20th August.

S.S. "POLYNESIE" ..... 3rd Sept.

S.S. "TOURANE" ..... 17th Sept.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ..... 1st Oct.

S.S. "NERA" ..... 15th Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,  
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-  
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH  
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

## "DELTA."

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th  
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for  
the above Ports, in connection with the Com-  
pany's S.S. "Macdonald," 10,500 tons, from Colom-  
bo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel  
is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France  
and Tea for London (under arrangement),  
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.  
"Persia," due in London on 8th September, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents  
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

[to Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.]

## Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

## FURNITURE,

## GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

## REQUISITES.

## &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## Telephone 256.

## DEPOT

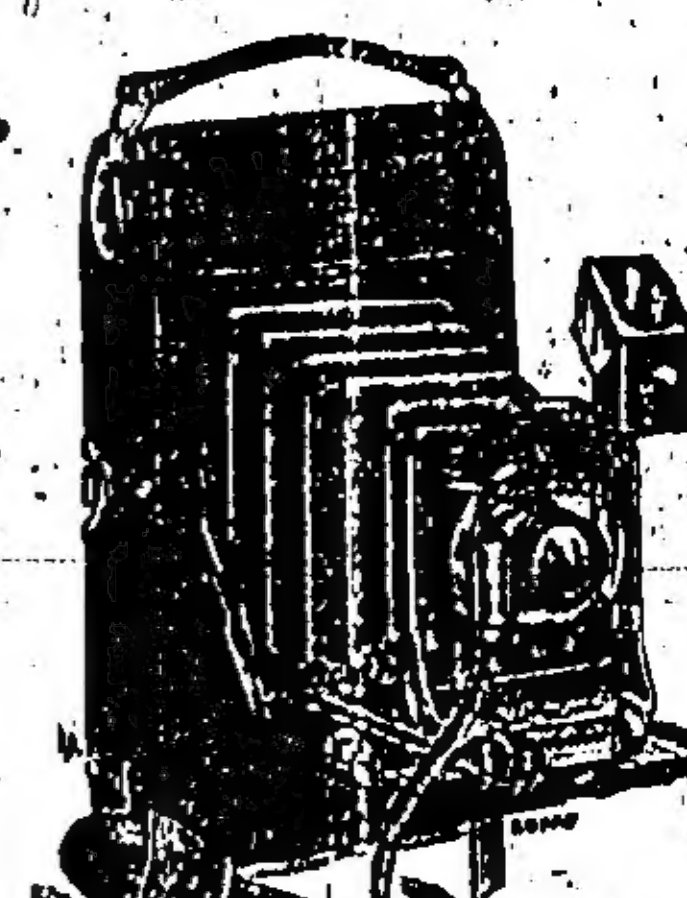
## FOR

## KASTMAN'S

## KODAKS, FILMS,

## AND

## ACCESSORIES.



## AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

DEWAR'S  
WHISKY

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER,

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

[480]